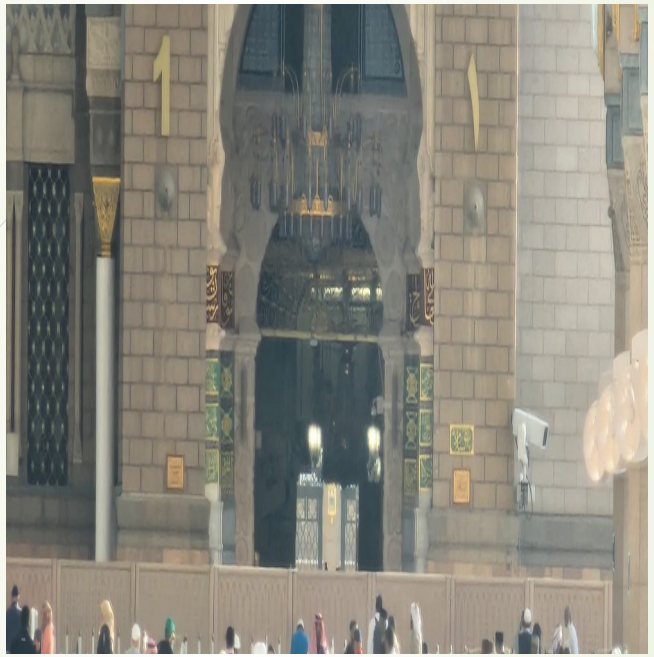
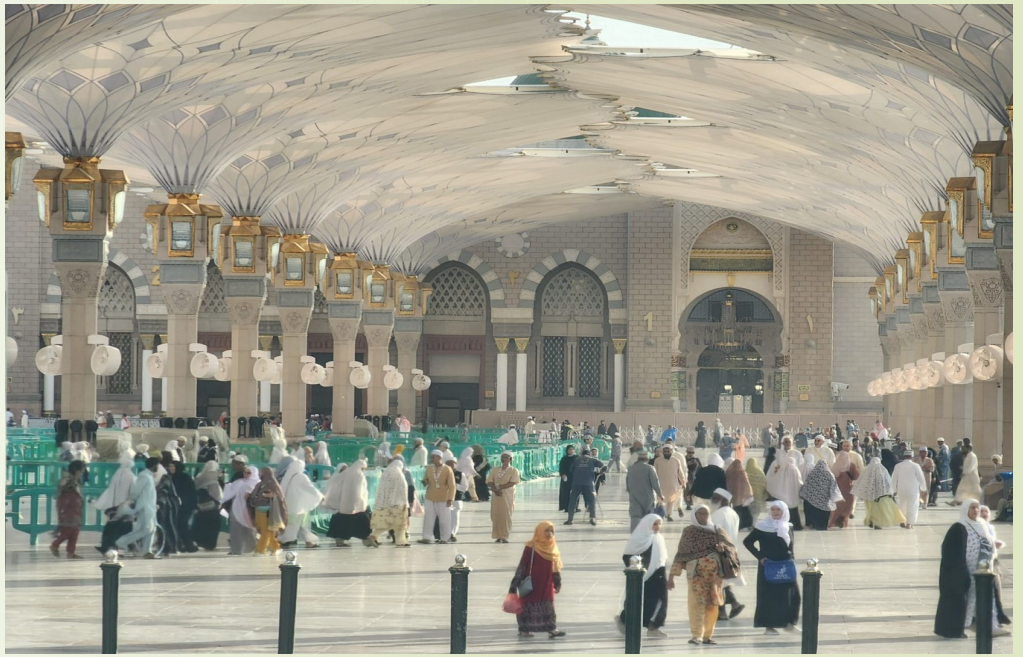
Highlights

Road to Medina,10th Dec. 2023

Medina is home to many treasured landmarks that reflect the life of the Prophet and the sacrifices of his companions. As we visit these blessed places in Medina, may we reflect on their history and draw inspiration for our own lives. So let us explore the sacred sites of Medina, that remind us of the remarkable events and people who shaped the early Muslim community.

The journey begins …





Masjid e Nabawi: The second mosque built by Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W)after that of Quba.

This is the western side, in front of Gate 1, As-Salam gate. At the time, the mosque's land belonged to two young orphans, Sahl and Suhayl, from whom it was bought by Abu Ayub Al-Ansari to build the mosque. Bab as-Salam is right below the illuminated green minaret.

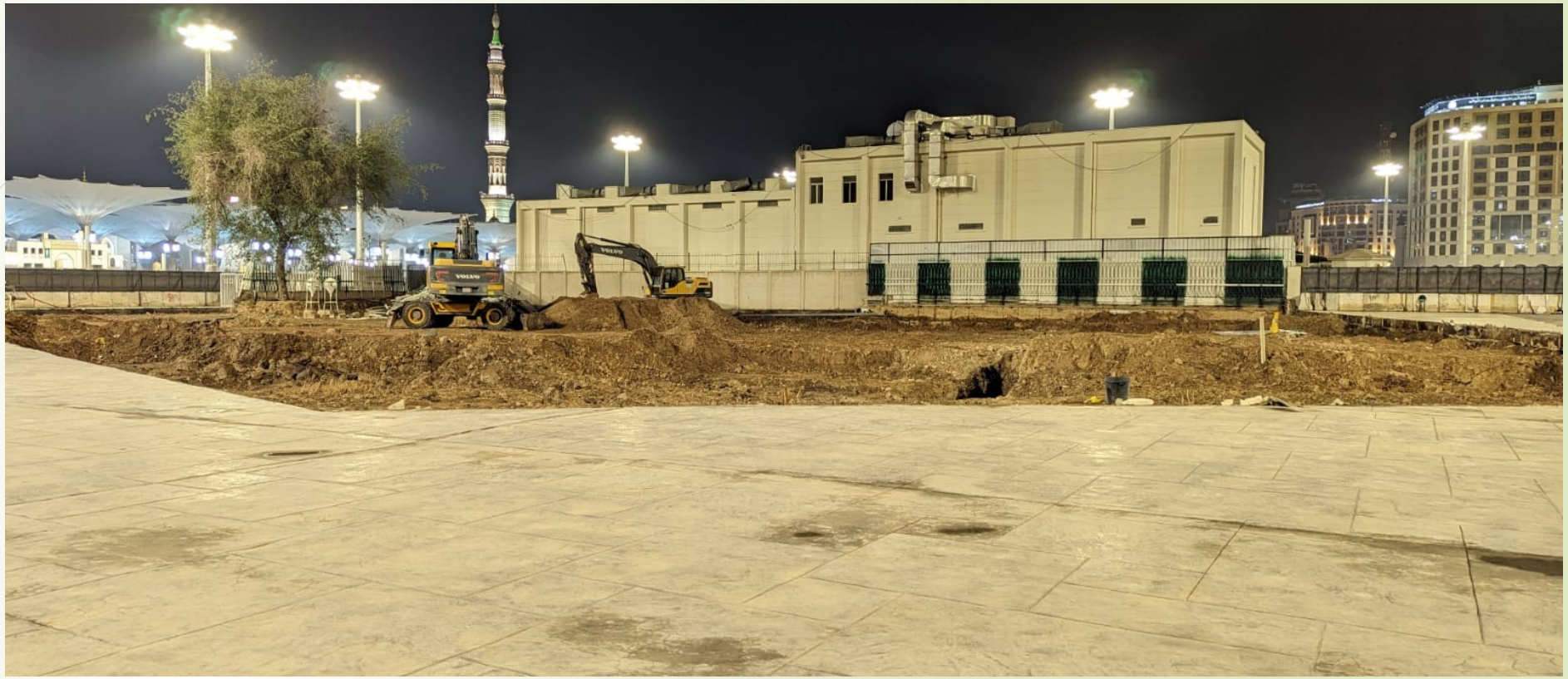
The large dome behind the bab-as-salam is the famous large green dome of the Prophet’s tomb. The dome was painted green in 1837, and has been known as the "Green Dome" (*Kubbe-i Khadra*) ever since the Bab as-Salaam minaret is the oldest and shortest of all minarets of the Prophet's mosque. It dates back to the Ottoman period and displays Ottoman architectural features.

Bab e Salam

Next to it is the 2nd gate, Bab e Abu Bakr al-Siddique which was originally a small door near the house of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique. Right at the opposite end is Bab e Omar.

The fifth pillar (unique) on top is a green crown written by gold ink at the end of Hazrat Abu Bakr Home. This is the boundary of the Prophet mosque.

The 3rd gate, Ar- Rahmah. The *Bab al-Rahmah* ,is one of the three oldest gates of Masjid an-Nabawi. It was originally installed by Prophet Muhammad(s.a.w) in the western wall.



Saqifah Bani Sa'idah (close to Move-n-Pick Hotel)

It has undergone many transformations over the past centuries, but today it has become a garden northwest of Al-Masjid an Nabawi, and Muslims can see its trees overlooking the western wall from a distance.

This is where a group of Muslims gathered after the demise of the Prophet (s) and **gave allegiance to Abu Bakr (ra)** as the successor of the Prophet (s.a.w).

The Seven mosques

On the western side **of Masjid e Nabawi** are seven mosques built later. The Prophet (s.a.w) would go to the open space in between the mosques for eid prayers. This open space (Al-Musala), where women and kids came too. This is why people prefer to pray in open space during Eid.

These seven mosques are linked to **Ghazwat al-Khandaq** (the Battle of the Trench), and they are located on the western side of the **Sala' Mountain**, near a part of the trench which the Muslims dug during the Prophet's time to defend Medina when the armies of Quraysh and tribes allied with it marched towards it in 5 A.H.

Each mosque was named after the person who was stationed there, except for Al-Fath Mosque. From north to south, these mosques are **Al-Fath** Mosque, **Salman Al-Farsi** Mosque, **Abu Bakr As-Siddiq** Mosque, **Umar bin Khattab** Mosque **Ali bin Abi Talib** Mosque and **Fatimah Az-Zahra** Mosque.

The mosque with eleven domes

Our Prophet (s) prayed **the rain prayer** here. During his prayer Allah sent a huge cloud and it started raining. That is why this mosque is called **Ghamama (cloud) mosque**.

There are no hotels around this area. The Prophet came to this open land and stamped his foot saying nobody can buy or sell any land here – left it for Allah's sake. It is called '**Sahaba Market**'. The Sahabas were allowed to do business here. The economy of the Sahabas started growing and were not poor.

The Hejaz Railway Station

This was the dream of **Turkish Sultan Abdul Hamid II**, who aimed to establish a convenient and efficient way for Muslims to make the pilgrimage to the holy city of Mecca in the Hejaz in 1908. The train came from Istanbul to Medinah covering 60 station.

Nearby was a mosque where the Prophet (s.a.w) made dua for Medinah and said, “Ibrahim A.S asked for Mecca and I ask for Medina’s Barakah, triple that of Mecca.”

As- Sajda Mosque: The mosque is located in the north of al-Masjid al-Nabawi at the intersection of Abu Dharr Street and Airport Street. Also known as **Abu Dharr** Mosque.

Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) prayed in this place. The last sajda of the Prophet(a) was so long that the companions thought that he had passed away. When he got up from sajda, he said: **Gabriel** came to me and said: Whoever from your nation sends blessings upon you, God sends blessings upon him; I performed sajda for gratitude.

Abu Ineba Ahwal Well

This was the assembly point of Sahabas before the Battle of Badr. Animals would drink from here and stored water for the war.

Alia Al-Medina date farms

We stopped at one of the farm- Al Mashraba. The Prophet(s.a.w) let one of his wife, Maria al Qibtiyyah, stay here. As she came from Egypt, he let her have similar environment. She had a son, Ibrahim with Muhammad who died as an infant.

Mukhariq al-Nadwiri gifted his seven date farms to the Prophet(s.a.w) during the Battle of Uhud. The Ajwa dates of this farm are best for cure and blessings.

Prophet (s.a.w)’s marriage to Bibi Aisha(r.a)

Our Prophet (s.a.w)’s marriage to Bibi Aisha(r.a) took place in one of the date gardens in Medinah.

Mosque

This is another mosque where the Prophet(s) used to come to pray during Battle of Uhud. It was the assembly point of the Sahabas.

Sayed Al-Shuhada Mosque

The Sayed Al-Shuhada Mosque is an important site in Islamic history as it tells the story of the **Battle of Uhud**, which took place during the third Hijri year. Followers of The Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H) who fought with him in the battle of Uhud are buried beside the mosque.

Masjid Quba

Foundation of this MASJID was laid by the Holy Prophet (PBUH) and the direction of Qibla was also set by Allah. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) said that here prayer of 2 rakaats has the blessings equivalent to performing Umrah. Every Monday and Wednesday Prophet(s.a.w) would come to Quba mosque to pray.

Blessed Well

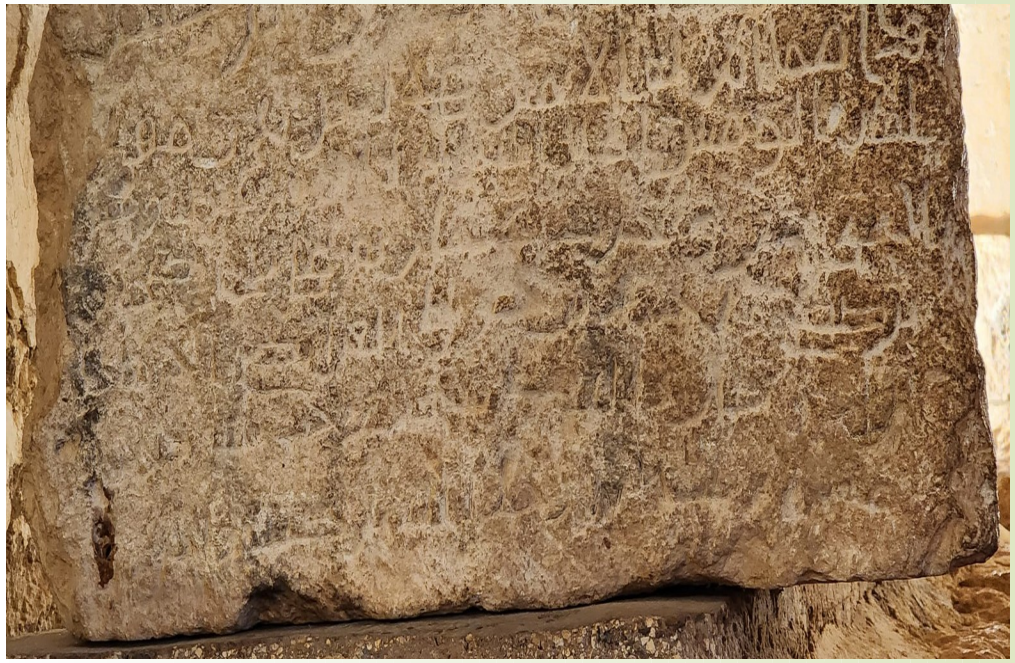
The water of this well is blessed as Prophet (s) spitted in it. You can pray two rakats nafl here.

A few glimpses from Jordan

Amman, Jordan

The Cave of the Seven Sleepers—Aṣḥāb al-Kahf (a very significant incident as mentioned in the Quran, surah Kahf,ch.18)

The **Seven Sleepers** hid in a cave to escape religious persecution in the Roman Empire. They slept for three hundred and nine years. Things had changed when they woke up and were revered as example of God’s miracle. In the first picture, the three graves were on the left and four on the right side.



The Inscription as mentioned in s. Kahf

s.Kahf v.9: أَمۡ حَسِبۡتَ أَنَّ أَصۡحَٰبَ ٱلۡكَهۡفِ وَٱلرَّقِيمِ كَانُواْ مِنۡ ءَايَٰتِنَا عَجَبًا

“Or have you thought that the companions of the cave and the **inscription** were, among Our signs, a wonder?”

Remains of the mosque that was built above the cave.

S.Kahf v.21: Thus did We make their case known to the people, that they might know that the promise of Allah is true, and that there can be no doubt about the Hour of Judgment. Behold, they dispute among themselves as to their affair. (Some) said, "**Construct a building over them**": Their Lord knows best about them: those who prevailed over their affair said, **"Let us surely build a place of worship over them.“**

On top you can see the remains of the mosque built at that time**.**

Alhamdulilah
for
Everything